

MATHEMATICS IN HORSES RACES?

1) Read carefully this article about horses races and underline the mathematical words.

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GODOLPHIN TAKES THIRD, FOURTH & FIFTH IN DARLEY STAKES

15 October 2010

Mastery stayed on well to take third in the Group Three Richard Hambro Darley Stakes on his return to European action at Newmarket on Friday, October 15.

Godolphin's other runners in the nine-furlong contest, Al Zir and Vesuve, also ran good races to finish fourth and fifth respectively.

Having his first start for more than six months, Mastery was smartly into his stride under Daragh O'Donohoe and was settled in mid-division of the 13-strong field after racing a bit keenly initially.

The four-year-old Sulamani colt took closer order with half a mile to race and to progress further with two and a half furlongs remaining.



Mastery (red cap), Al Zir (white cap) and Vesuve (blue cap) pictured at Newmarket

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2) Could you classify the mathematical words you have found in this table ?

Cardinal numbers	Ordinal numbers	Other mathematical words

3) Now we are going to learn more about these ordinal numbers by reading the course.

4) You have read and understood course about ordinal numbers ? You are now ready to watch the beginning of a video about fractions : <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3K-cE0yI8Ps>

5) And finally, let's do some exercises :

- Exercise 1 : <http://matoumatheux.ac-rennes.fr/Anglais/numA/fractions/college/vocabulaire1.htm>
- Exercise 2 : <http://matoumatheux.ac-rennes.fr/Anglais/numA/fractions/college/vocabulaire2.htm>
- Exercise 3 : <http://matoumatheux.ac-rennes.fr/Anglais/numA/fractions/college/expressions.htm>
- Exercise 4 : <http://matoumatheux.ac-rennes.fr/Anglais/numA/fractions/ecole/nommer.htm>
- Exercise 5 : <http://matoumatheux.ac-rennes.fr/Anglais/numA/fractions/college/comparer.htm>

ORDINAL NUMBERS

1) Meaning

Ordinal numbers are the words representing the rank or position (i.e. first, second, third, etc.). Its use may refer to size, importance, chronology, etc. They are adjectives.

They are different from the cardinal numbers (one, two, three, etc.) referring to the quantity.

Ordinal numbers are also used in fractions.

2) Table of Ordinal Numbers

Ordinal Numbers from 1 through 1,000,000

1 st first	11 th eleventh	21 st twenty-first	31 st thirty-first
2 nd second	12 th twelfth	22 nd twenty-second	40 th fortieth
3 rd third	13 th thirteenth	23 rd twenty-third	50 th fiftieth
4 th fourth	14 th fourteenth	24 th twenty-fourth	60 th sixtieth
5 th fifth	15 th fifteenth	25 th twenty-fifth	70 th seventieth
6 th sixth	16 th sixteenth	26 th twenty-sixth	80 th eightieth
7 th seventh	17 th seventeenth	27 th twenty-seventh	90 th ninetieth
8 th eighth	18 th eighteenth	28 th twenty-eighth	100 th one hundredth
9 th ninth	19 th nineteenth	29 th twenty-ninth	1,000 th one thousandth
10 th tenth	20 th twentieth	30 th thirtieth	1,000,000 th one millionth

3) Form

To spell Ordinal Numbers, you just have to add “*th*” to the cardinal number.

Examples : four → fourth ; eleven → eleventh

Exceptions : one → first ; two → second ; three → third ; five → fifth ; eight → eighth ;
nine → ninth ; twelve → twelfth

In compound ordinal numbers, note that only the last figure is written as an ordinal number:

- 421st = four hundred and twenty-first
- 5,111th = five thousand, one hundred and eleventh

4) Figures

When expressed as figures, the last two letters of the written word are added to the ordinal number.

If the units digit is:	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
write this after the number	th	st	nd	rd	th	th	th	th	th	th

Example : 2nd, 7th, 20th, 23rd, 52nd, 135th, 301st.

5) Fractions

In spoken English, ordinal numbers are also used to quantify the denominator of a fraction. Thus 'fifth' can mean the element between fourth and sixth, or the fraction created by dividing the unit into five pieces.

In this usage, the ordinal numbers can be pluralized : one seventh, two *sevenths*. The sole exception to this rule is division by two. The ordinal term 'second' can only refer to location in a series; for fractions English speakers use the term 'half' (plural 'halves').

Examples :

1/16	one-sixteenth
1/10 or 0.1	one-tenth
1/8	one-eighth
2/10 or 0.2	two-tenths
1/4	one-quarter <i>or</i> (mainly American English) one-fourth
3/10 or 0.3	three-tenths
1/3	one-third
3/8	three-eighths
4/10 or 0.4	four-tenths
1/2	one half
6/10 or 0.6	six-tenths
5/8	five-eighths
2/3	two-thirds
7/10 or 0.7	seven-tenths
3/4	three-quarters <i>or</i> three-fourths
8/10 or 0.8	eight-tenths
7/8	seven-eighths
9/10 or 0.9	nine-tenths
15/16	fifteen-sixteenths

Alternatively, and for greater numbers, one may say for 1/2 "one over two", for 5/8 "five over eight", and so on. This "over" form is also widely used in mathematics. (This form is not common in British English.)